

EVENTS OF INTEREST
IN SOCIAL CIRCLES

WOMAN AND THE HOME

DOMESTIC HELPS AND
AIDS TO HOUSEWIVESJudge Walsh to Speak
At Banquet of Elks
on 30th Anniversary

Judge John J. Walsh of the Common Pleas court has accepted an invitation to be a speaker at the 30th anniversary banquet of the Bridgeport Lodge of Elks which will be held at the Stratford on December 13. Two hundred and fifty members

have already reserved places for the big festivity and it is expected that many more will do so before the end of the week.

The committee is anxious to have all applications for places made to them before Thursday night that seating accommodations may be arranged for.

The reconvening of the Russian Duma was postponed indefinitely by the czar.

Easy & Practical
Home Dress Making
Lessons

Prepared Especially For This Newspaper
by Pictorial Review

A Dress of Two-Fold Purpose.

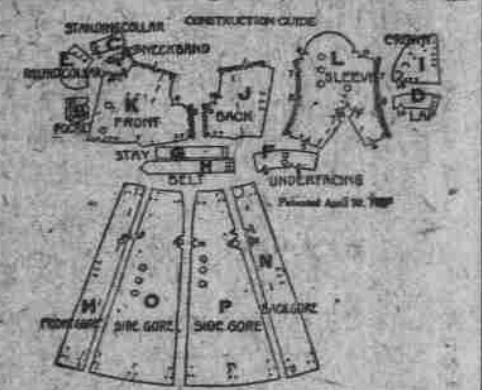


This design may be used either for a nurse's costume or a morning frock. It is accompanied by a smart little cap of self-material and, though designed especially for service, has a style that is distinctly pleasing. In linen or percale the dress in medium size requires 6 yards 24-inch material.

Resembling with the waist, form a box-pleat in the right front of the dress, turning under front edge at notches and taking up a tuck on line of double "o" perforations; stitch both sides of

box-pleat 1/2 inch from folded edges, catching front edge in with tuck. Center-front indicated by large "O" perforations in right front. Turn under front edge of left front 1 1/2 inch for a hem. Close shoulder seam as notched and form tuck, creasing on line of slot perforations in front and back; stitch 1 1/2 inch from folded edge. Bring single "v" to corresponding small "o" perforation at lower edge of front and back. Close under-arm seam as notched. Gather lower edge of front and back between double "v" perforations and 3 inches above lower edge. Adjust stay.

Next, turn under the edges of the front and back gores of the skirt on



slot perforations and lap on side gores to small "o" perforations, corresponding notches even; stitch 1 inch from folded edges, leaving edges to left of center-front free above large "O" perforation in front gore for a placket; press pleats and close seams underneath. Close remaining seams as notched. Adjust skirt, stitching upper edge over upper row of gathers in waist, center-fronts and center-backs even. Adjust belt, upper edge along upper edge of skirt.

The sleeves may be made after the waist, if desired. Begin by gathering the sleeve along the edge between double "v" perforations. Close seams as notched, leaving extensions at dart seam free, and graduate seam into nothing at large "O" perforation. Turn under extension at slot perforations, lap to small "o" perforations at shoulder seam, easing in any fulness.

Minus the cap, to avoid the professional appearance of the costume, it could serve for morning wear even in inexpensive woolen materials.

Sizes 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inch.

Pictorial Review Costume as best. Price, 15 cents.

These Home Dressmaking articles are prepared especially for this newspaper from the very latest styles by The Pictorial Review.

THE SHIRT WAIST
GIRL PREVAILS IN
VELVETEEN SKIRTS

This young lady wears one of the modish velveteen skirts, a blue and green plaid. The girle and pannier pockets are of plain blue velvet, and the beginning of the hips extends across the back. Two-toned corduroys, bedtickings stripes and in-vincible plaids of velveteen are used for these skirts, to be worn with any crepe de chine shirtwaist.

SERIOUS DISEASE OF PINES

The alarming character of the white pine blight rust and the economic loss which it inflicts in the Northeastern and Western United States are sharply emphasized by four recent serious outbreaks on pine trees and currant bushes in Massachusetts and New York, says the United States Department of Agriculture. This disease was introduced on imported white pine nursery stock and first appeared at Geneva, New York, in 1906.

In 1909 extensive importations of diseased white pine nursery stock were received and destroyed in New York and other eastern states, and warnings were issued broadcast against further importation of white pine from Europe. In spite of these warnings importation continued even from the particular nursery in Germany which was definitely known to be the main source of disease, until finally in 1912 all such importation was stopped by Federal action.

The white pine blight rust affects the eastern white pine, the western white pine, the sugar pine and indeed all of the so-called five live pines, producing cankers on the stems and branches, killing young trees and marring and distorting old ones. It also produces a leaf disease of currant and gooseberry bushes. The fungus causing the disease must live for a part of its life on pine trees and part of its life on currant and gooseberry bushes. The disease can not spread from one pine tree to another, but must pass first to currant bushes and then back to pine.

In Europe the disease has made the culture of American white pine impracticable in England, Denmark, Holland and has seriously handicapped its cultivation in Germany. Since the trees which it attacks include three of the most important timber trees of United States, the loss which this disease will produce if unchecked is very great. Fortunately, the disease is not now known to be present west of Buffalo, New York, but if it is not checked in the Eastern States its ultimate spread to the vast forests of the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Coast is certain. The disease now occurs in three localities in New Hampshire, two in Vermont, ten in Massachusetts, two in Connecticut, five in New York, one in Pennsylvania and three in Ontario, Canada.

The disease could be controlled now by the destruction of the diseased white pines or the complete destruction of all currant and gooseberry bushes in the vicinity of infected pine trees. Whether or not this simple action can be accomplished depends upon the legal authority possessed by the various State Horticultural inspectors concerned. If the inspector is not armed with authority to destroy either currant bushes or the diseased white pines without the consent of the owner, all efforts at control will be unavailing, as a person by permitting diseased pines or currants to remain on his place can nullify the work of an entire community.

The United Shoe Machinery Co. filed a motion in the United States District Court at St. Louis asking that the government's suit, charging violation of the anti-trust law, be dismissed.

Governor Whitman announced that he would not pardon Antonio Ponton, a Porto Rican, under death sentence for the murder of Miss Beale S. Kroger, a school teacher of Schenectady, N. Y.

WMAS BOPING AND WREATHS OF LAUREL JOHN HECK & SON.

LAURA JEAN LIBBY'S DAILY TALKS ON

HEART TOPICS

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ARRANGED MARRIAGES.

"True love bond no mortal hand can make. No mortal power can ever break; What words or vows could never do; No words or vows can make untrue; And if to other hearts unknown, The dearest and the more our own. Because too sacred and divine For other eyes, save thine and mine."

There's quite an agitation in Europe over the question of arranging marriages with the maid and helpess soldiers and strong healthy women in the opening bud of health and strength. Their plea is that because the soldiers have escaped death, they should not be denied the comforts of home, the joy of a wife's love and children to care for them in old age.

The sentiment is tender and appealing, but can a woman let the pity of a moment obscure her vision of the future? Is duty greater than pity, or may it not be a notch or two below it? The helpless man has our deep commiseration. But pity is a quality which may not last long. It is not true "hat it always begets love."

The young girl on erling into womanhood craves love. To be wedded to a man for whom she has only pity is a sacrifice she should not be encouraged to make, without long and earnest deliberation. She must be the one at the fore, the support of the family. Hardships have, in many instances, not been known to strengthen love. Rather to lessen it, through discontent. Marriage under such circumstances may stretch love's elastic chain almost to the breaking point.

The home is one of unhappiness. Children born of divorce hearts bear the fruit of unhappiness and are failures. Thus it may be seen that the girl too young should not marry for pity only.

On the other hand, the case may assume a different aspect to the single woman of mature years. Youth and early weddedness she has lost behind her. Romance has been given away to sordid reality. The loneliness of the helpless man touches a chord in her heart. The bond of being isolated breaks them together in sympathy that is as deep as love itself with them and every whit as solemn.

It is in one sense a phase of love, with reverence as its root. They are harmonious to each other. They soon become necessary to one another's happiness. It may be a small family which God gives to bless their home, but the children are the result of love and loving beyond their years of understanding. The marriage of true sympathy differs greatly from the marriage of pity. The former endures the ravages of time. The latter becomes stronger with the years. Pity wears away if interest wanes.

The woman of mature judgment does not need to have marriage arranged for her. She is able to look the consequences of marriage fully in the face, and decide that all important subject full for herself. That the middle-aged woman makes the best wife for helpless manhood—war heroes—should go without saying.

MISS LIBBY'S REPLIES
TO YOUR LETTERS

Miss Libby's answers to your letters. Correct name and address must be given to insure attention. Initials printed. Write short letters on one side of paper only. Use ink. Personal letters cannot be answered. Address Miss Laura Jean Libby, No. 916 President Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ENTERTAIN YOUNG MEN
WHEN BETROTHED'S AWAY

Dear Miss Libby:—
Am constant reader, please advise! Am going with a girl three years; love her dearly. She says she loves me. We are engaged. Is it proper when I am away from home to entertain other young men? I appreciate and thank you for advice.

E. B.
It is deplorable for you to mistrust the conduct of young men should not be entertained in absence of betrothed. She can understand this, if reminded gently, but effectively.

DO NOT SPEAK—
ARE TO WED

Dear Miss Libby:—
I am a girl reader of 20, engaged to a man my senior by four months. We constantly have little scraps. They really are unnecessary. Consequently we part in anger. Both are too contented and independent to speak first and break the silence. It lasts an hour or two. I think it not the girl's place to speak first. It's man's duty if he loves the girl. Will this disagreeableness continue to each other after wed? Is it better to part? Mother thinks we may never agree. Kindly aid by your advice.

C. M.
It is a very unpleasant habit. Quietly, yet earnestly, talk to him to be a realist. Marriage often changes habit if there's good in one.

CAN ONE LOVE A FLIRT?

Dear Miss Libby:—
I am a girl reader of 21. Truly love a young man I am not well acquainted with. I met him five years ago. He flirted with me in the park. I was cold toward him as he took me home. He treated me respectfully. Asked me to keep engagement. I did not. He did not bother with the matter. Years rolled by. I grew older. Love for him resulted. I try to forget him but cannot. He wrote to me. I answered. He never says a word of seeing me. Once in a while I see him on the

street. He speaks. I have the blues after. Has he love for me? Have I chance for his company again? Kindly advise.

K. A. P.
Those who flirt never have love in their hearts for the one who listens to their folly. Get a good beau by being introduced at church meetings, church fairs, young people's socials, etc. Forget the flirt. Flirting never amounts to any good.

TOO YOUNG TO
HAVE BEAU

Dear Miss Libby:—
We troubled girls, are 14 and 15 have two beaux paying us attention. Recently they seemed changed. Both nice appearing. None other like them. How is a good boy's opinion gained, one who does not wince but looks earnest-eyed? Rules of courtship we do not know, if any. Have many friends. Do advise us.

G. E. M. D.

WON'T ALLOW WIFE
TO GO OR COME

Dear Miss Libby:—
I am married, young. Husband not wanting me to talk with neighbors, nor go any place; to stay home, as I do. Won't let me go shopping without him. I tell him if I am away, as he finds out, won't speak for a week. He goes and comes when I choose. I do not get cross. He doesn't want friends to come to the house, as they know. My health is failing. Please advise how I can get him to do better.

M. W.
Patiently talk of your loneliness and the unreasonableness. Be happy with him. All will end well.

ENGAGED, DO NOT KISS.

Dear Miss Libby:—
We two girls of 18, have company of two nice young men. Is there harm engaged? Please advise.

F. N. L. B.
Go out in young company more than you did. Invite parents in last hour of visits. By this way you will be happy and your engagement end at the altar.

HOME HEALTH CLUB

(Edited by Dr. D. H. Reeder, Chicago.)
AN OLD FASHIONED REMEDY
Turning backward the leaves of time we find in almost forgotten pages many simple and practical methods of relief from pain and suffering.

Several years ago a physician of the old school died at the advanced age of 90 years. He had often told me that at the age of 25 he was told that he would die within a year of consumption. He lived a temperate practical out-door life, practicing deep breathing and rational exercise, studied medicine, but discarded much of its teachings and practiced common sense on himself as well as his patients with splendid results. After his death I purchased his library in which I found many old volumes relating to home remedies, and as I had many books along the same line of teaching his was an unexpected treasure box.

Yesterday I picked up one of my latest medical magazines and was both amused and delighted to find a very serious and learned discussion regarding the merits of the newest discovery of a very able practitioner in the use of the hospital of Berlin, who gives to the world a paper in which "brilliant results are recorded" through the use of soft soap.

Those of you that have been reading the Home Health Club lectures for books along the same line of teaching will laugh with me when you remember how often I have directed the use of this inexpensive and efficient remedy.

After reading the article and comments, experiences of other physicians etc., I looked among my books and found the method was used about 80 years ago in England by a good maritan who nursed his neighbors. He described its use in the same ailments referred to in the magazine of to-day, but his method of using it was much better and more effective and also more scientific; moreover he gives a simple and practical reason for its use and tells how and why it is effective, while the doctors of today confess that they are unable to tell why the "brilliant results" are secured.

Now, if you will turn to your Home Health Club book, Vol. 2 and look for the lesson entitled "Soapy Blanket Fomentations," you will be able to apply the treatment in a very effective manner, and you will get "brilliant results" in cases of nervous disorders, cardiac disturbances, respiratory diseases (notably chronic bronchitis, Emphysema, bronchial asthma), gastro-intestinal disturbances, nervous dyspepsia and inveterate hemicrania.

In addition to the troubles relieved by the hospital referred to, you will remember that the very best results are to be had in cases of kidney trouble and in dropsy. Of course, in most cases of dropsy the heart is the organ that requires relief, but the soapy blanket fomentation does the work in a very surprising and satisfactory manner. Of course, at a hospital they would naturally use surgical green soap, which is made usually of linseed oil and potash, but while this is most convenient for use in applying it as an injunction, you will find the common yellow laundry soap, quite as effective when used in the simple and safe manner described in your club books.

The method employed in the hospital after the re-discovery of this old

remedy is to use about a tablespoonful of liquid or green soap and distribute it over the surface of the body where it is desired to secure results and then rub it in for about five minutes. Allow it to remain on for another five minutes and then sponge it off gently with lukewarm water. After reading over again the chapter referred to in your book, I think you will meet with the method as it is not complete and not likely to give the same satisfactory results as the old-fashioned method will give.

CLUB NOTES.

I will gladly answer all inquiries for information on health subjects from readers of this publication if same are addressed to Home Health Club, 5089 Cottage Grove Ave. Chicago, Ill. Send full name and address with 4 cents postage!

Dear Doctor—I have had for several years a skin disease, commonly known as blackheads. It never affects any part of my face except my forehead, but it is now on by back and chest. Please prescribe treatment, diet, etc.

Answer—The skin trouble known as blackhead is not as a rule due to dietetic errors, although in some cases an excess of pork, buckwheat and syrup might aggravate the condition, also in some cases the difficulty is aggravated by being around a hot stove, or where there is an abundance of steam. This causes the little sweat glands to open and become thoroughly relaxed, and not closing readily, a little dirt lodges inside of the opening and clogs it up. The perspiration in attempting to escape is held back by the dirt and forms a hard lump or mass, which upon being squeezed out looks like a worm with a black head. It is not, however, but is simply accumulated waste matter with a little dirt at the end of it.

Every night before retiring you should very thoroughly wash your face with mild antiseptic soap and soft water after which apply the following solution: One ounce commercial (32 per cent) acetic acid; two ounces Witch Hazel and one-half ounce of Glycerine. This will cause a little smarting but you can put it on without any fear of injuring the skin. Let it remain on for 15 or 20 seconds and then rub the face thoroughly with a soft cloth. You will find a great deal of dirt which has been left on the skin by the soap and water will readily come out. You will be surprised at the amount of dirt you will get off in this way. After rubbing carefully then apply the liquid again and leave it on. The next morning you will find the skin looking much cleaner and clearer and it will be soft and flexible. Wash every night before retiring with soft water and mild soap, and apply the acetic acid solution two or three times per week only.

Dear Doctor—Our little boy two years old quite often cries in his sleep. I thought he might be bothered with worms, but one doctor thinks not. His cheeks, especially at night before retiring, are flushed and I do not think his breath smells as sweet as it should. He began to talk very early, and has always talked very plainly, but the last three months for two or three days at a time he has stuttered a great deal.

F. J.
Answer—The little boy's trouble is undoubtedly due to worms. I would advise Calo. Phos. in 6x tablets, three at a dose, four times a day.

LITTLE BENNY'S
NOTEBOOK

By Lee Page

KRISSEMUSS

O, weather your own a eyeland
Or a penisular or a ismus.

If it is the 25th of December,
You can be pretty sure its Krissmuas

Because the only day it ever comes awn
Is December the twenty-fifth

And every time the door bell rings
You run to see if its a Krissmuas gift

Krissmuas trees are beutifull things
Awl covered with twinkling lights

They come from the kuntry in frate
cars

And get awl at the difrent stay-shins.

Your farthir carries it throo the frunt
door,

And all the peopl say,
Wat a grate big luvly krissmuas tree.

But the ashman takes it away.

You bring the utthir fellos in to see it
And they set around on the chares

And say thares is bigger than yures is
And you say yours is biggr than thares

O, thare aint eny skool in Krissmuas
week.

And we get alawing alrite without it
O, thare aint eny skool in Krissmuas
week

Being wun of the best things about
it.

Sub sleeve thares a Santer Klaws
And sum sleeve thares not,

But as lawing as you get wat you ask
for.

It dont reely matter a lot.

Probate Court Won't
Interfere In Matter
of Insane Discharges

Following the action of the Board of Charities Judge Miller announced yesterday that hereafter he would not commend or interfere in the discharge of anyone committed to the state infirmary farm or the state hospitals for the insane unless the physicians at those institutions so recommended. Judge Miller and members of the board of charities have been annoyed much of late by relatives of inebriates or insane persons who have first asked for commitments and then asked for the release of those of their kin.

At a meeting of the board of charities yesterday a resolution to this effect was adopted and Judge Miller announced to-day that he would take the same stand as the board.

WMAS BOPING AND WREATHS OF LAUREL JOHN HECK & SON.

Capital Holds Both
"Vote Wanters" And
"Don't Wanters"

Bringing their heaviest guns to bear on congress, both the woman suffragists and the anti-suffragists are waging war for and against the proposed suffrage amendment to the federal constitution. The National American Woman Suffrage association holds its annual convention in Washington Dec. 14 to 19. Its headquarters in the national capital is conducted by Mrs. Esther C. Nielson of Denver. Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge of New York is president of the national association opposed to woman suffrage.

CORNER FOR COOKS

Plum Pudding.
One-fourth pound of finely chopped suet, one-fourth pound of currants, one-fourth pound of raisins stoned and chopped, six ounces of flour, six ounces of bread crumbs, two ounces of candied peel, three ounces of sugar, one gill of milk, two eggs, one-half teaspoonful of baking powder. Put the dry ingredients into a basin and mix with the eggs and milk well beaten together. Boil in a cloth or basin for four hours.

Pineapple Farsalat.
Beat stiff the yolks of six eggs and put into the double boiler; add slowly to this a cup of sugar boiled in a cup of water for five minutes. When the whole thickens so it will coat the spoon, beaten very stiff, two cups of grated pineapple and the juice of a small lemon; pack in a mold; bury in ice and salt five hours.

Baked Finnan Haddie.
Soak the fish for half an hour in cold water. Drain, place in a baking pan and pour over a cup of milk, a tablespoon of melted butter. Bake slowly until tender and the milk is nearly absorbed.

Fruit Salad.
Slice one orange one banana, a few cubes of pineapple and one tart apple, serve with a French dressing.

Orange Bread Pudding.
Soak a cup of stale bread crumbs in half a cup of milk, and when the milk is absorbed add the grated rind of one orange and the juice of two. Sweeten to taste and add a cup of boiling milk. Beat to-gether a minute and add the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs. Pour into custard cups and bake in a pan of hot water about twenty five minutes.

TODAY'S POEM

WINTER.

The day had been a calm and sunny day,
And tinged with amber was the sky
at even;

The fleecy clouds at length had rolled away,
And lay in furrows on the eastern heaven—

The moon arose and shed a glimmering ray,
And round her orb a misty circle lay.

The hear-front glittered on the naked hearth,
The roar of distant winds was loud and deep,

The dry leaves rustled in each passing breath,
And the gay world was lost in quiet sleep.

Such was the time when, on the landscape brown,
Through a December air the snow came down

The morning came, the dreary morn,
at last,
And showed the whitened waste,
The shivering herd
Lowed on the hoary meadow ground,
and fast

Fell the light flakes, upon the earth unsired;
The forest firs with glittering snows
o'rlaid

Stood like hear priests in robes of white arrayed,
—John Howard Bryant

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